

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)
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WEATHER FORECAST
AIR 71
Barometer 29.38

July 30, 1913, Temperature a.m. 87, p.m. 81; Humidity...74, 86.

July 30, 1912, Temperature a.m. 81, p.m. 88; Humidity...91, 84.

THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1913.

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TELEGRAMS.

BALKAN AFFAIRS.

FUTURE OF ALBANIA.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, Received July 30.

The Conference of Ambassadors has agreed regarding Albania, which will be governed by a Prince, to be appointed at the end of the half-year. Meanwhile a Commission, consisting of a representative of each Power, and one Albanian, will enquire on the spot into the best means for the reorganisation of the administration. It has been decided that the gendarmerie shall be under Swedish officers.

The Peace Conference.
The delegates at the Conference at Bukharest were to hold a preliminary meeting on Wednesday. It is understood that all the delegates possess full powers to conclude a definite peace, but it is believed that the question of an immediate cessation of hostilities will cause a divergence of opinion. The Greeks and Serbian representatives decline to sign the armistice, pending Bulgaria's acceptance of their terms.

It is expected that the Peace Conference will be protracted. Rumania will probably support Bulgaria in demanding the immediate suspension of hostilities.

Greek Policy.
M. Venizelos, during the course of an interview, insisted on Kavalla, a former Turkish seaport in the Aegean Sea, remaining Greek.

A division of the Greek Fleet has occupied the ports of Lagos, Maronia, and Makri on the coast of Thrace.

Thanksgiving.
A message from Constantinople states that the Turkish Crown Prince has arrived at Adrianople, and that a state reception of the civil, military and religious authorities was held.

Replying to an address of welcome in the Municipal Buildings, the Crown Prince thanked the Almighty that the second capital of the Empire had been reconquered by the valour of the army.

At a mass meeting held in the afternoon a resolution was carried expressing a desire that the population should remain under Ottoman rule.

Five Days' Armistice.

London, Received July 31.
Reuter's correspondent at Bukharest states that an informal conference has agreed in principle to a five days' armistice.

Turkey and the Powers.

Reuter's correspondent at Constantinople states that the Emperor has issued a statement in which he says: "We cannot believe that Europe really intends to take Adrianople from us. Adrianople to-day is more sacred than ever to us."

Turkey and Greece.

Reuter's correspondent at Athens states that the Greek Government has agreed to a renewal of diplomatic relations with Greece.

Conference Opens.

Reuter's correspondent at Bukharest states that Peace Conference has opened, and M. Majorca, the Rumanian Premier, has been appointed permanent President.

M. Venizelos has accepted a proposal for the suspension of hostilities, and the Conference has approved a five days' truce.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

A NEW LOAN.

London, Received July 31.
A New South Wales Loan of one and a half million sterling, in the form of four per cent. Inscribed Stock, at a price of ninety-seven and a half, will shortly be issued.

TELEGRAMS.

HOME RACING.

THE GOODWOOD PLATE.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, Received July 31.

The race for the Goodwood Plate, which took place at Goodwood on Wednesday over a distance of two miles, resulted as follows:—

Washing Day..... 1.
Bundock..... 2.
Corncock..... 3.

Ten started; won by two lengths, three lengths separating second and third.

The betting was—5 to 1 Washing Day; 7 to 1 Bundock; 10 to 1 Corncock.

The Goodwood Cup.
The probable starters and jockeys for the Goodwood Cup, to be run to-day over a distance of two and a half miles, are:—

Prince Palestine (Saxby), 10 st.; Jackdaw (Blank), 9 st. 7 lbs.; Catmint (Maher), 9 st. 3 lbs.; Rivoli (Woolton), 9 st. 3 lbs.; Aleppo (Clark), 9 st. 3 lbs.; Lance Orest (Walter Griggs), 9 st. 3 lbs.; Cavalry (Greening), 8 st.

THE JOHANNESBURG TROUBLE.

TROOPS SAVED SITUATION.

London, Received July 30.

A Parliamentary Paper, which has just been issued, comprises a despatch from Lord Gladstone, the Governor-General of South Africa, to Mr. Lewis Harcourt, in regard to the recent trouble among the miners at Johannesburg, by declaring that in view of the unpreparedness of the new local forces, the urgency of the situation, the danger of a native outbreak, and the formidable number of criminal and disorderly classes in Johannesburg, he did not hesitate to accede to the urgent demands of the Union Government for troops. If sent at all, it was necessary to send them in strength. The Imperial troops saved the situation, not only by service excellently rendered, but by adding greatly to the effectiveness of the police. It was certain that the loss of life would have been much higher but for the presence of the troops, for if the inadequate forces of the Union had been left to deal with the situation there would have been wholesale destruction of life and property.

CALIFORNIA QUESTION.

JAPAN STILL DISSATISFIED.

London, Received July 31.

Reuter's correspondent at Tokyo wires that it is now acknowledged that the American reply on the California land question is unsatisfactory. Japan is shortly sending a third Note to Washington on the matter.

Meanwhile, the Yokohama Specie Bank is arranging loans for Japanese desiring to purchase property in California before the Land Act comes into force.

HOME CRICKET.

THE LATEST RESULTS.

London, Received July 31.

Surry beat Yorkshire at Hull by 57 runs.

Nottinghamshire beat Somerset at Bath by 284 runs.

Lancashire beat Warwickshire at Manchester by seven wickets.

Essex beat Sussex at Brighton by six wickets.

Hamshire drew with Notts at Nottingham.

TELEGRAMS.

AFRICAN IMMIGRATION.

AN IMPORTANT DEBATE.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, Received July 31.

In the House of Lords, Lord Amthill drew attention to the South African Immigration Bill, which will become law on August 1. He requested the Imperial Government to ask the Union Government to suspend the operation of the Bill till it is amended so as to be more satisfactory to Indians in South Africa and less injurious to British prestige in India. He urged that the Government should telegraph to South Africa stating frankly, freely and firmly the conditions which were acceptable in this matter of Imperial importance.

Lord Sydenham appealed to the Union Government to treat the Indians sympathetically.

Lord Crewe said he was quite sure that General Botha, (the Premier) Mr. Smuts (Minister of Interior) and Mr. Fisher (Minister of Lands) keenly desired to meet the Indians as far as public opinion in South Africa would allow them. Lord Gladstone had done his best to place the Indian claims in the fullest and fairest light. Lord Crewe added that the Imperial Government considered that the balance of improvement was such as to make it inadvisable to refuse the Bill, and said he doubted if it was ever wise to force on a community like the white voters in South Africa a policy which they hated.

Lord Curzon said the Indians did not claim more rights of migration than they at present enjoyed, and they were prepared to make concessions to obtain easier conditions in South Africa.

THE FIGHT AGAINST DISEASE.

During the last year the public has been excited by numberless announcements of the discovery of cures for tuberculosis and cancer. Thus far they have proved to be false or at least premature. The announcement of Dr. William J. Mayo, however, that cancer of the stomach is curable will be received with more than ordinary consideration. Dr. Mayo is one of the famous Mayo brothers of Rochester, Minn., and said to be two of the most skillful surgeons in the world. They are famous as diagnosticians and surgical operators, and their word will be accepted by physicians everywhere when they declare that they have established a fact.

Dr. William Mayo makes the following statement: "It no longer need be said that cancer of the stomach is incurable. In its advanced stages the disease is, of course, harder to combat, but even then it may be cured by surgical operation. It has often been urged that when the pancreas is found to be involved in the cancer, operation is precluded and that the case is hopeless. I have not found this to be necessarily true. I have performed a number of successful operations, where the pancreas was affected. Only in extreme cases would I say that the involvement of the pancreas is a bar to operation."

The reputation of the Mayo brothers in the medical profession is such that they cannot be advertised, nor can it be suspected that either of them would speak except by the book. It may therefore be accepted that they have achieved another triumph in their profession and made a long step in the world-wide fight against disease. —San Francisco Call.

TELEGRAMS.

TIBETAN AFFAIRS.

A RUSSIAN STATEMENT.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, Received July 30.

With reference to Lord Crewe's statement concerning a Mongolian-Tibetan agreement, it is semi-officially declared in St. Petersburg that the treaty signed by Dorjief on behalf of the Dalai Lama was concluded without intervention, or without even the knowledge of the Russian Government.

TELEGRAMS.

THE MANOEUVRES.

NOT YET FINISHED.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, Received July 31.

It now transpires that the Manoeuvres are not yet finished. The Fleets have only come into port to coal before resuming to-morrow (Thursday). The troops have been landed, and it is believed therefore, that there will be no more raids on the coast.

INTERVIEW WITH SHUM.

VISIT TO CANTON IS A PROTEST AGAINST PRESIDENT'S CONDUCT.

SUNG MURDER CHARGES REPEATED.

As briefly stated elsewhere by our special correspondent at Canton, he has been fortunate enough to secure an interview with Ex-Viceroy Shum who, for the present, has taken up his quarters in the yamen. He writes:—

Before he would answer any questions Mr. Shum persisted in outlining the position as it is already known to our readers, in sounding the present writer as to the direction in which lay the "Telegraph's" sympathies, and in pointing out that the European press would be guilty of serious injustices towards China if it espoused the cause of Yuan Shih Kai.

The Ex-Viceroy is decidedly a personality. He is a man getting towards fifty, stoutly built, with exceedingly expressive features. One moment the face is almost that of a dead man, so apathetic is it; the next it flames up into hot excitement as though its owner found it difficult to keep his feelings within bounds; then it will change just as suddenly into an expression of gentleness and benignity.

"My being here is a protest," he said, "against the conduct of Yuan Shih Kai. I dislike war and I dislike political strife; I have never been a party man; but when I think of the President's behaviour throughout his term of office, and especially of late, I lose all patience, and I made up my mind that anything is better than allowing him to remain at the head of the State."

Much of the present ill-feeling against him throughout the country is due to his actions as regards the Sung murder. If he was not a consenting party to that, why did he take so much pains to shield Hung from punishment, or even from trial? He could easily have got him extradited from Tsingtau, had he wished. I know that he professed that the extradition would be impossible, but that is sheer nonsense. I was Viceroy of Kwangtung and Kwangai for three years, and during that time I succeeded in getting many a criminal extradited from Hongkong, Macao, and other foreign possessions; and if a mere viceroy could manage that, surely the President of the whole country could do the same. There is not the least doubt in my mind that Yuan was mainly responsible for the murder; indeed we have now indisputable proofs that he was.

"Another unpardonable action of his was his forcing the Loan through without taking advice. I grant that China was in desperate need of money, but that does not excuse Yuan for acting without consulting the National Assembly. I have never had any objection to his borrowing, because I realised that a Loan was the only possible way out of the difficulty; but it would have been quite easy for Yuan to wait a few more hours or days while the thing was properly discussed in Parliament. What right had he to settle so serious a matter himself? The King of England or the President of the United States would not be allowed to negotiate an affair like this without first taking advice; then why should Yuan Shih Kai? We protest—not against the loan but against his method of procuring it."

"The result of all this has been to set many of the Provincials against him, and many more will follow, and until he resigns there will be no peace. Yuan must resign. And I repeat that this is not just a party question. I am not, myself, a member of the Kuomintang, but I cannot stand by idle while injustice is done to so many worthy men. Whoever attempts to remonstrate with Yuan or to give him good advice is at once accused of rebellion. He seeks to be far more autocratic than any of the Ching dynasty. In the old days any viceroy could—and often did—express his opinion of the Emperor's conduct; but the moment any attempt is made to do the same by Yuan, there is trouble. But any honest man is bound to protest; the more so when the President, having obtained the Loan, proceeds to use the money for purposes of bribery and to establish a military despotism. This is why we are opposed to him; why we say, no matter how great the cost, we must depose him."

"I ask you to tell the English people, through your paper, that such a noble movement as the one in which we are engaged ought to have the sympathy of every foreign government. Even for their own sakes—that is, for the sake of their commerce—foreigners should oppose Yuan Shih Kai. I have been surprised, when translations of English papers have been read to me by Englishmen saying: 'Yuan is the man to get China out of her difficulties.' Now, how can they say that? He is I admit a very able man, but there are infinitely better men in China. And has his ability helped him to rule justly? Far from it. He objects to criticism; he objects to anything that may prevent his getting his own way in everything; but men are to be ruled by virtue, not by force. If foreigners would enquire a little more closely into the Chinese disposition and the needs of China's people, I am confident that they would, one and all, side with us."

TELEGRAMS.

COTTON GROWING.

KING OF UGANDA'S PROMISE.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, Received July 30.

The King of Uganda was the guest of the British Cotton-Growing Association at Manchester, and in the course of a speech at the banquet he said he would do his utmost on his return home to increase the supply of cotton.

"What is your immediate object in coming down from Shanghai?" the ex-viceroy was asked.

"I must discuss matters with the Tatab of Kwangtung, and compare plans; but my chief aim is to persuade Kwangsi, my own native province, to declare its independence of Yuan. Of course I don't want civil war if it can possibly be avoided; but better a little bloodshed now if it assures peace later on, than the country should go entirely to ruin."

"Will General Lang join you?"

"In spirit, yes. But he can do nothing if he comes down, for I estimate his army at about 3,000 men. Lang will never go against me, for he is too much bound to me by past obligations. He worked under me for ten years and I know that he has an affectionate regard for me."

"Is there going to be any fighting here immediately?"

"No Fighting Anticipated."

"How can there be? Yuan has no soldiers to spare. Nor has he any ships worth speaking of."

"You foreigners know how much shelling a Chinese warship will stand. All the Yangtze forts are under Southern control and four of Yuan's ships have already been destroyed. We have just won a big battle in Kluksiang, so I hear by telegram, and Yuan Kwei, Yuan's Commander in Chief, has run away northwards. Our Southern troops are far better trained than foreigners seem to think; and they are brave, too; would they have made the repeated and practically hopeless attacks on Shanghai arsenal if they had not been very courageous? When the force from Kwangtung arrives at the Yangtze, the North will be finally smashed."

"How many troops are going north, then?"

"It is not quite decided. It will not take me long to win over the sympathy of Kwangsi Province, and then we shall send a combined force of 50,000 men. The northerners are now concentrated round about Wuohang; that is their main stronghold. Hunan troops are already on their way there; while in the neighbourhood of Hupeh whole cities are coming over to our side, and may at any time contribute additional men and money."

"And when it's all over, who is to be Yuan's successor?"

"Who knows? That is a matter for the Assembly. We hope to get a really good man; I can say no more than that."

"What is Dr. Sun doing now?"

"I cannot say. I met him in Shanghai a few times; he persists that he is not a party man. We are acting independently of him."

"What is your opinion of Chan Kwong Ming?"

"I scarcely know him yet, but I am convinced from all I hear, that he is clever, able, honourable and will govern his province wisely and well. I have never met Wu Hon Man and know but little of him."

The ex-viceroy added that he is uncertain as to his plans beyond the fact that he is determined, in the first place, to check all false rumours that have been spread in Kwangsi and persuade the people that their interest and their duty makes it imperative that they should amalgamate with Kwangtung.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

TELEGRAMS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

The British naval manoeuvres are not yet finished.

Premier Venizelos insists on Kavalla remaining Greek.

Washington Day, stating at 5 to 1, won the Goodwood Plate yesterday.

The probable starters for the Goodwood Cup appear on this page to-day.

Our Shanghai correspondent states that Nanking has gone over to the rebels.

Japan is still dissatisfied with America's reply on the Californian land question.

An informal conference at Bukharest has agreed in principle to a five days' armistice.

The King of Uganda was the guest of the British Cotton-Growing Association in Manchester.

The general view in the North is that the rebellion is broken up. The rebels are deserting wholesale.

A division of the Greek fleet has occupied the ports of Lagos, Maronia, and Makri on the coast of Thrace.

It is expected that the peace conference will be protracted. Rumania will probably support the Bulgarians.

The conference of Ambassadors has agreed regarding Albania. It will be governed by a Prince appointed at the end of the half year.

A Constantinople wire states that the Crown Prince arrived at Adrianople and a State reception was held by the civil, military and religious authorities.

The Postmaster General announces that the Marconi Company has agreed to his proposals for a division of all royalties in favour of the Government.

LOCAL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon.

A branch of the Young Naturalists League has been formed in the Colony.

Some interesting facts concerning the gunboat Yo Pik appear in this issue.

Ip Tsuk San, a Chinese doctor of medicine, brought an action against the Po Wah Insurance Co. in the Summary Court this morning.

Some particularly interesting facts are sent from Canton by our special correspondent there. He sends also an interview with ex-Viceroy Shum.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre, 9.15 p.m.
Bijou Scenic Theatre, 9.15 p.m.
Chinese Magicians at Theatre Royal, 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre, 9.15 p.m.
Bijou Scenic Theatre, 9.15 p.m.
Chinese Magicians at Theatre Royal, 9.15 p.m.

Thursday, August 7.
Concert at Peak Hotel, 9.15 p.m.
Saturday, August 9.
H.K.O.C. Promenade Concert, 8.15 p.m.
4 mile Swimming Championship, 5 p.m.

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Hongkong, 1st Feb., 1912. [182]

MEE CHEUNG.

ART PHOTOGRAPHER

HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE NO. 1013.

Developing, Printing & Enlarging
Hongkong, 18th July, 1913. [44]

Notices

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Alfred Russel Wallace \$2.75
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OUR
CONTEMPORARIES

China Mail.

The Progress of the Revolt.
As will be seen in another
column in this issue, the latest
news from the North is to the
effect that though the Southerners
have received a serious setback in
various places in Kiangsu they
are still very troublesome in that
province. Having being driven
off from the Arsenal they appear
to have entered upon a maraud-
ing escapade in the neighbour-
hood of Shanghai native city,
where it is reported that they
have held up a well-known
Chinese printing business named
the Commercial Press. Full de-
tails are not yet to hand, but it
appears that the Southerners took
possession and, as a guarantee
that the building would not be
destroyed, they demanded several
lakhs of dollars. The manager
of the concern, a foreigner, im-
mediately communicated with his
Consul with the result that
volunteer, artillery and maxima
were despatched to assist in turn-
ing off the Southerners, whose
action would seem to indicate a
serious lack of funds.

South China Morning Post.

Will They Fight?

With regard to Chan Kwing
Ming, he has gathered his forces
around him in Canton and is
confident that they will "fight
for him to the death." Equally
matched against the well-equi-
ped, disciplined and thoroughly
drilled forces of the north, the
Cantonese soldiers could not at
their best be depended upon to
make much of a show. There are
said to be over fifty thousand
soldiers in and around Canton at
present and numbers would tell
in such a fight as will undoubt-
edly take place if they remain loyal
to the Governor General. Chan
Kwing Ming's soldiers have the
temporary double advantage of
position whence to fight with the
minimum of loss, as well as con-
centration, but the attacking force,
by surrounding the city, may cut
off supplies, in which case the
position of Canton and its huge
garrison would not be an en-
viable one. The next few days
should provide an answer to the
question.

Daily Press.

Chinese Education.

There is a danger of the tem-
porary neglect of China's classical
literature—permanently neglect-
ed it cannot be, but its temporary
neglect would be a disaster, not
only on account of the present
loss to the nation, but also, from
the certainty of a future reaction,
when the pendulum would swing
the other way, and many more
years would elapse before a just
balance would be attained.
There are, too, secondary de-
fects in China's educational
system—defects of men, meth-
ods, and machinery—which we
need not point out in detail. They
will right themselves in time—no
people can devote themselves to
education without educating
themselves, and with a growing
proportion of educated people in
the land anything savouring of
inefficiency in the educational
field will be less and less tolerated.
Of China's zeal for educational
progress there can be no question,
and this alone would justify all
our hopes for her future.

Motor Lifeboat Starts from
Sandy Beach.

A lifeboat must often be lan-
ched from a sandy beach sloping
into shallow water, through
breakers rapidly following one
another, and it is this kind of a
start that worries life-saving men.
The motor life-boat shown in an
illustration in "Popular Me-
chanics" Magazine, with its
propeller working in a tunnel,
will, it is said, start under its
own power from the beach in
heavy surf and can return safely
to shore under the same con-
ditions. It is self-righting and
self-bailing. The bilge keels keep
the boat upright on the beach.
The tunnel, starting just behind
the midship section, protects the
propeller and allows a greatly
reduced draught.

For a good solid meal a la
Carte or Table D'Hôte with
Wines & Liqueurs of the Best
ALEXANDRA CAFE.

GENERAL NEWS.

Bedsteads as Radio-Telegraphic Antennae.

Mr. A. A. Campbell Swinton in a letter to "Nature" mentions that he has found an iron bedstead with wire mattress on the fourth floor of his house in London to be quite effective as an antenna for the receipt of wireless signals. By connecting the receiving apparatus, which includes a Brown relay, between the bedstead and a water pipe he is able to receive the Admiralty signal loudly, and others quite audibly, including the time signals from the Eiffel Tower.

Court Enjoins the Rooster.
Philadelphia, June 21.—The crowing of a rooster which interrupted complainant's sleep was held to-day to be a nuisance that should be suppressed by Judge McMichael in Common Pleas Court. The Court declared that "if a man desires to have a rooster and hence he should remove them to the country and let the city residents sleep in peace."

The special injunction sought by the complainant, a lawyer living in the northern section of this city, was granted, although many of his neighbours testified that they were not annoyed by the crowing.

"Snowball" Threats.
Mr. J. Weller writes to the "Observer":

As in the case of tens of thousands of other people, I have received a copy of an ancient prayer, from someone unknown to me, with the request that I will make nine copies of it and forward them to nine others, asking them to do likewise. So far there is nothing to complain of; but here comes the mischief: if I comply with this request I shall be free from calamity; if I neglect to do so, within nine days I am to anticipate dire misfortunes.

This is gross superstition and utterly false teaching, calculated to do considerable harm to the foolish and uneducated. As, in consequence of this "snowball" system, these false statements are rapidly spreading, I would beg of all right-minded people to consign these requests to the waste-paper basket without a moment's hesitation.

Big Machinery Exports.
Washington, June 21.—South America has been increasing its machinery purchases from the United States rapidly the past few years. Figures prepared by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce show this increase has amounted, during the past decade, to 440 per cent., whereas the entire world's growth of machinery exports has been only 173 per cent.

Machinery shipped to South America in 1902 amounted to only \$5,000,000. Last year it had jumped to \$27,000,000. The agricultural implement trade to that continent in 1902 was but \$2,000,000; last year it was \$8,750,000; automobile shipments grew from \$15,000 to more than \$2,000,000; electrical machinery from \$123,000 to \$1,500,000; sewing machines from \$350,000 to \$2,333,000; typewriters from \$75,000 to \$1,000,000; and engines from \$1,000,000 to \$3,500,000.

A Lively Artist.
At the inquest at Paddington on Alfred Joseph Roff, aged 65, an artist, lately of Brabington place, Paddington, the deceased's sister and brother showed that he was of eccentric habits and had not left his room for several years.

He had not undressed for a number of years, and, when re-monstrated with, he said it was far too much trouble to do so; it caused him a "terrible sensation" to take his coat off. He had spent the whole of his time lying on the bed, and had painted a number of pictures, all of which had been sold.

He was found dead in bed, from acute congestion of the lungs. It was stated by the coroner's officer that in the course of a long experience he had never come across a room in a siltier condition.

A verdict of death from natural causes was returned.

FAR EAST IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons Mr. MacCallum Scott asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether in all Treaties with China and in other public documents, and in British Consulates and other British Government offices in China, where the Chinese character was used, the term Great Britain was translated by "Imperial England"; and whether the Government intended to take any steps to secure that in future a representative and proper term should be used, in accordance with the first article of the Treaty of Union between Scotland and England.

Mr. Asquith, who replied, said: I am unable to reply to the first part of the question, but I will make inquiry. I would, however, point out that it is the custom now to provide in treaties and conventions concluded with China, that in the event of there being any difference of meaning between the English and Chinese texts the sense as expressed in the English text shall be held to be the correct sense. By the words, "the English text," I mean the text written in the English language, and intend no disrespect to the hon. member's native country.

Mr. MacCallum Scott also asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether he would state what was the Chinese expression which was used as equivalent to the United Kingdom or to Great Britain in treaties with China and other public documents in which the Chinese character was used; and what was the exact English translation of that Chinese term.

Mr. Asquith: I cannot give the hon. member the information for which he asks. I will, however, obtain it from His Majesty's representative at Peking if the hon. member wishes.

The Recent Chinese Loan.
Sir John Spear, on behalf of Mr. Norman Craig, asked the Foreign Secretary whether he was aware that the bankers of the quintuple group issued the recent Chinese loan at a price which, after a large profit to the bankers, offered to the investing public a yield of about 5 1/2 per cent.; that the amount of the issue in London, £7,416,000, was subscribed twelve times over; that the City of Montreal issue, £1,430,000, carrying 4 1/2 per cent., and issued about the same time at par, was less than half subscribed by the public, more than half being left to the underwriters; whether he recognised that the issue at a low price with a high yield of stock carrying the diplomatic support of His Majesty's Government was calculated to effect prejudicially issues of our national, Colonial, and municipal stock at prices giving a yield according with ordinary market rates; and whether His Majesty's Government would in future refuse to give diplomatic support of monopolistic character without reserving control over the financial aspect of the projects supported.

Sir E. Grey: With regard to the first part of the question, respecting the purely financial aspect of the loan, I must refer to the hon. member to the reply which I gave him on June 12. I am unable to accept the conclusions which the hon. member has drawn from a comparison between the subscriptions to the two loans referred to. The public are naturally free to choose their own investments, and His Majesty's Government have no control over their choice. Many previous loans, both to China and other countries, have had the diplomatic support of His Majesty's Government; in this instance His Majesty's Government were only one of five Powers who gave support without, however, incurring any pecuniary liability such as a guarantee. With regard to the future, His Majesty's Government will certainly continue to be interested, if only for the benefit of British enterprise and trade, in stability being given to Chinese finance, and I cannot give any general undertaking as to the nature of their action, which must largely depend on the development of the situation. It may be that at any given moment it is undesirable for His Majesty's Government to encourage the issue of loans, and when such considerations are present they will be taken into account.

CHALLENGE TO MR. GEORGE.

"Spectator" and Chancellor: Libel Threat.

Commenting upon the personal statement of Mr. George in the "Spectator," after remarking that it would much rather not have been challenged in detail the defence of an accused man:

Mr. Lloyd George, however, made a statement in regard to the editor of the "Spectator" which is so preposterously inconsistent with the facts that we are bound to take notice of it. Speaking of the "Outlook," he used these words:—

"It was the very first paper that ever published a line upon it. If anybody doubts that he had better see what the confederates of the hon. gentleman say about it.—Mr. Maxse, Mr. Chesterton, Mr. St. Leo Strachey, the three gentlemen who have been working this together. They said that a debt of gratitude was due for these articles, because they were the articles which started these revelations. This is the way in which these charges were started."

Mr. Lloyd George means, we suppose, proceed these "Spectator," by this talk about "confederates," "working together," and an indeterminate "they" worthy of Mrs. Gamp, that the editor of the "Spectator" made common cause and common charges with Mr. Maxse and Mr. Chesterton. It is a repetition, in fact, of the charge hinted by the Majority Report.

We can, of course, quite understand Mr. Lloyd George's annoyance, because we have refused to make charges which he can answer, but have stuck steadily to charges which he cannot answer, and which at heart he knows are true. But is it fair, is it decent even, for a man in his position to make the deliberate misrepresentations which he made in the House of Commons on Wednesday, that is, in a place where we could not answer him and under conditions of privilege which forbid our taking action against him and holding him responsible for his libellous words. Let him repeat them outside the House, and we will see that he either substantiates them or pays the penalty he deserves to pay.

Electrification of English Railway.

According to the "Electrician," it is announced that, subject to the usual formalities, a contract for the new rolling stock for the portion of the London and South-Western Railway that is about to be electrified has been awarded to the British Westinghouse Co. It will consist of 84 trains on the multiple-unit system, two motor cars being used per train.

Notices

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There is no economy in going to an optician of doubtful ability to purchase glasses upon which your eye-sight depends. Personal attention is given to the examination and the fitting of lenses that will relieve all trouble. The only charge is for the glasses.

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Note: The Only European Optician in D'Aguilar St.

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CRAIG RYRIE, No. 4, Peak to let; fine situation; 8 rooms; tennis and croquet lawns. One Godown, Duddell Street.

FOR SALE.—HARTING and ROGATE, on part of Kowloon Island Lot No. 1154.

FOR SALE.—"LADBROKE," No. 9 Conduit Road. Fine View of harbour; 8 Rooms, 3 Bathrooms, Garden and Tennis Court. Accommodations for 30 Servants.

Apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Building
Hongkong, 27th June, 1913. [211]

TO LET.—Godown n153, Praya East.

Ranfurly, No. 11 Conduit Road.
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—(from 1st July 1913) No. 2 Mountain View, The Peak. Apply LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 9th June, 1913. [345]

TO LET.—9, Pedder's Hill, and No. 2, First Floor, newly renovated, airy and comfortable. Apply to Leung Tsu San, 15, Bonham Strand East.
Hongkong, 28th July, 1913. [148]

FATHER'S FOOTSTEPS.

Professor S. J. Chapman and Mr. W. Abbot contribute an article to the Journal of the Royal Statistical Society of "The Tendency of Children to enter their Fathers' Trades." The authors collected figures from evening continuation schools in Lancashire in which the scholars had already begun to earn their livings. From some 2,415 correct returns obtained, dealing with 4,106 males, percentages of the callings adopted by the children of men in every one of the important trades were worked out. In every case it was found that the largest section of recruits to any trade was drawn from families already connected with it. Of the instance, 61.7 per cent. follow the trade of their fathers; of metal workers, 33.3 per cent.; of clerical workers, 49.1 per cent.

TO LET.

TO LET.—Modern three roomed flats with every convenience, Humphreys' Buildings, Cornwall Avenue, Kowloon. No. 2 Minden Villas, Mody Road, Kowloon, five rooms, tennis court.

Four roomed houses in Cameron Terrace, Granville Avenue and Salisbury Avenues, Kowloon. Cheap rentals.

Shop with Godown attached, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to:—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 26th July, 1913. [444]

TO LET.—One or two well furnished rooms in good locality, Fowloon. With or without board.—Apply S. Q. c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

TO LET, unfurnished, "Edgehill," No. 6a The Peak. A five-roomed bungalow. Apply to A. Raymond, c/o S. J. DAVID & Co.

WANTED

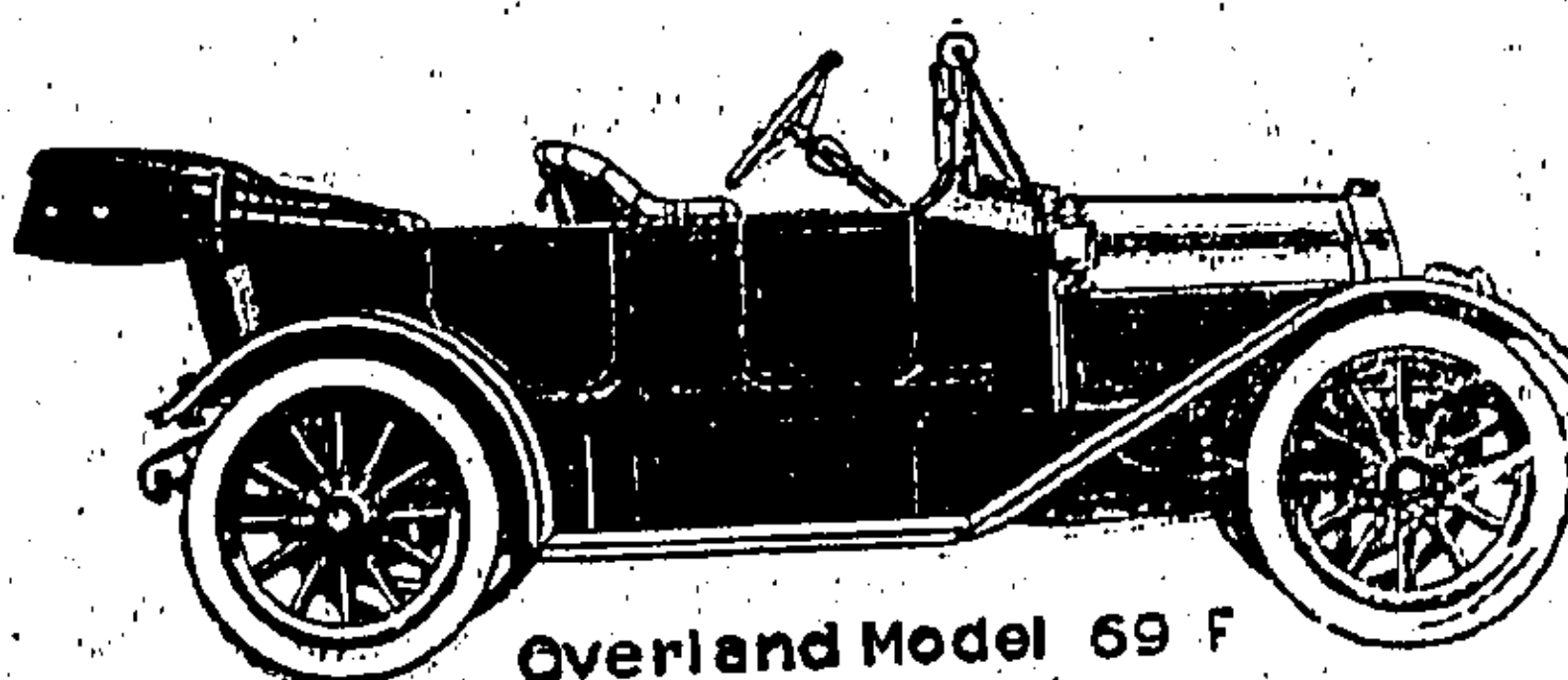
ENGINEER—WANTED.—Reliable engineer wanted at Military Hospital, Bowen Road, for Hot Water system. For particulars apply to I. R. E. M. Wellington Barracks, between 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. with character and previous experience.
Hongkong, 29th July, 1913. [453]

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Auxophone, by the Gramophone Company. Limited, complete with 100 records, of which 70 are practically new. This gramophone works by an electric motor. It was bought in May, 1911, and is in good condition. Originally cost £100.—Apply to Adjutant 126th Baluchistan Infantry, Kowloon

"The relative pull of the father's trade on his children, in comparison with the pull of any other given trade of about the same grade," say the authors, "would tend to be roughly three to one, on the assumption that all trades were of equal magnitude, and growing at the same rate."

Stranding of the Krakatau.
The Medan papers give details of the stranding of the Hooni-vanet Maatschappij Nederland's steamer "Krakatau" ten miles off Jeddah on July 17. The vessel, which is of 10,000 tons, had on board 1,600 Hadjis bound from Java to Mecca. The mishap occurred during a storm, and the vessel's plight at first appeared serious. Assistance was despatched from Port Sudan and a later message announced that the "Krakatau" had been successfully refloated and proceeded under her own steam to Jeddah, where she arrived safely.



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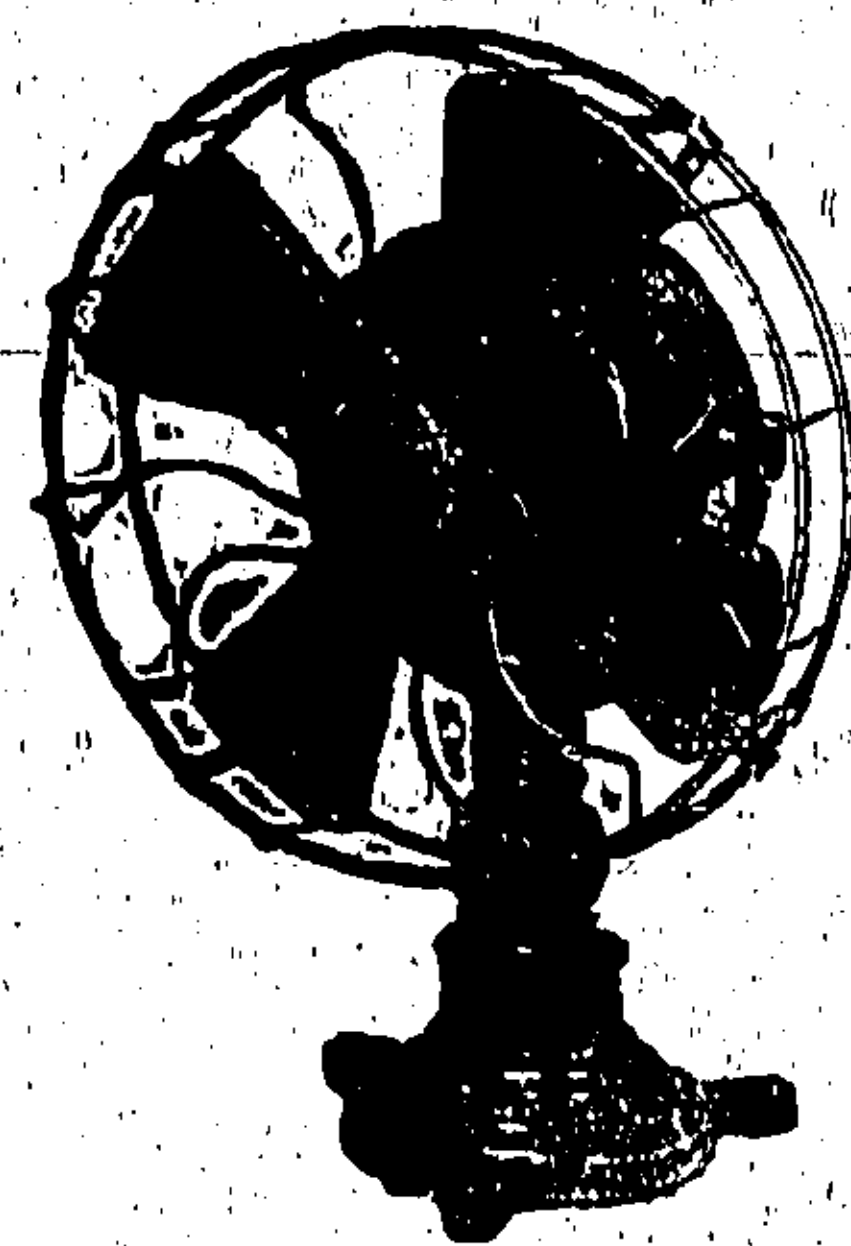
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WHY SWELTER IN THE HEAT?
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By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1913.

HONGKONG AND THE REVOLT.

One or two points of more than ordinary interest were touched upon in the course of some comments, in yesterday's issue of the "Telegraph," on the situation in Canton and its effect on Hongkong. It was stated, for one thing, that there were secret agents in the Colony who are busy trying to secure help for the southern revolution. "The general feeling is that the authorities should keep a keen eye on these men," was the comment made on the matter. That, of course, was an expression of popular feeling; for ourselves, we should assume that the authorities know most of these stormy petrels and are noting their movements very carefully, hour by hour, day by day. It is giving away no secret—a recent case tied here made it fairly clear—to say that the Hongkong and Canton police work well together in matters jointly affecting them; and we should hope that the departure of these secret agents for Hongkong was duly notified and the necessary steps taken at this end. Those who are unacquainted with up-to-date police methods would be vastly surprised to discover how careful a record is kept of the doings of men whose doings are of real account; and we should be much astonished to learn that these secret agents are permitted to run loose and unwatched while they are striving to foment trouble in the Colony.

The influx of Chinese from Canton is another matter of strong local interest. So far, the arrivals have been, for the most part, Chinese of the better class who wish to avoid trouble. But precisely because they are wealthy, their coming is bound to have an effect similar to that which attended the rush at the time of the revolution, nearly two years ago. These newcomers can afford to secure European dwellings, and, if matters continue long unsettled, rents are certain to rise in consequence. If, as is at least probable, a compromise is effected before long and matters in the neighbouring Province settle down evenly, Hongkong should soon be rid of its visitors; but it is as well to face the possibilities in the other direction.

If the Northern troops engage the revolutionaries of Canton and prove successful, as they should do if they are equal in strength, all kinds will seek an asylum in this Colony. Agitators, who talk rather than fight, desperadoes who withdraw support from any cause which ceases to promise them booty in plenty—these and others, the worst classes who could make Hongkong their abiding place—are sure to flee here for refuge. The thing has happened before and may happen again. The one hope is for a peaceful ending to the Canton trouble. We have never been convinced that the army at Canton is so ready to die for Chan Kwing Ming as he appears to believe, and we have a conviction that a striking victory in Kwangtung declaring itself for the Republic. As to that, the future alone can decide; but such a victory, at any rate, would probably find the leading Canton revolutionaries either clearing out for a place of safety or seeking for a peaceful ending to the trouble. In Hongkong at least, that peaceful solution of the present difficulty is earnestly hoped for. If this morning's wires are accurate in interpreting the situation, the revolt is nearly at an end, and it is to be hoped that they are not too optimistic.

Is It Spite?

Why is it that in Government Departments in a British Colony, men of colour are permitted to hold authority and to ride rough-shod over white men? Our attention is directed to an instance of this kind by a reporter who attends the Police Courts. At bottom, the matter appears to be one of something like spleen. Some days ago complaint was made to one of the magistrates regarding an interpreter who made, to another Chinese, comments in Chinese regarding an Englishman; from that point dates some sourness. Later, an appeal was made to the chief clerk to have the fans in Court kept going for a little while after the magistrate had finished his list of cases—for the time being at least; this for the convenience of the pressmen who, directly a case finishes, have still that case to write up from their notes. Permission was readily granted to have the fans run for five or six minutes.

Rude Treatment.

Now, five or six minutes obviously was intended to mean: Keep the fans going for a little time while the copy is being written up. Here is where spleen comes in. Yesterday, we are told, the fans were turned off exactly at the end of five minutes. The usher, who is an Englishman, would have kept them going, but the usher had to take orders from a coloured man. The interpreter ordered them to be stopped and fetched the second clerk to support him. And from these two men, who are not white, a white man had to take orders. In courts at home the pressmen are treated with courtesy and consideration. Their work is not made harder by having difficulties thrown in their way. It is recognised there that, if a second clerk is a public servant (though the public knows nothing of him) newspaper men are also, in a sense, public servants—men doing a public service. The whole business leaves a bad taste in the mouth. It is not good that coloured men should be permitted thus rudely and impudently to treat white men, Government servants even though they be.

The Situation.

The news which we have received by special cable from the North to-day would appear to point to the fact that affairs have now taken a definite turn. Nanking, which has been the seat of much of the unrest, has gone over to President Yuan, rebels in Shanghai are deserting wholesale, and the general view, says our correspondent, is that the rebellion has broken up. Nanking's reversion to loyalty has evidently had a big influence on the situation. The question now is whether or not, and if so, when, the Central Government will give some attention to the revolt in the South. It has been generally believed that immediately the situation in Nanking was cleared up the Northern troops would be sent to Canton. If this opinion is borne out, a definite pronouncement may be looked for any day now. One thing is certain—Peking will not tolerate the attitude of the strife-breeders in Canton much longer.

The Davis Cup.

Congratulations to the American tennis players on winning the Davis Cup. The team had shown consistent form all through the competition but the members of it excelled themselves when they went across to England and succeeded in wresting the trophy from the holders. The victory is ascribed largely to the magnificent play of McLaughlin, and there can be no doubt that he is a wonderful exponent of the game. He cannot claim to be the world's best player, for only quite recently he faced A. F. Wilding, the Australian, in the final of the All England Championship and was overcome by three sets to love. His service is his strong point, and few players can stand up to it; though Wilding soon mastered it in the match referred to. America is doing well in sport nowadays, as British polo and tennis players know only too well. Her advance has been worthily maintained, and as sportsmen we can only wish her good luck in the future.

DAY BY DAY.

"The iron hand is not less irresistible because it wears the velvet glove."—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

The Mails.

Siberian Mail.—Due per s.s.

Linnon to-day.

English Mail.—Arrived per s.s.

Delta last evening.

Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s.

Delta at 5 p.m. to-day.

Siberian Mail.—Due per s.s.

Assaye to-morrow.

American Mail.—Closes per s.s.

Brigavia at 11 a.m. to-morrow.

Boxing.

If the writer of the letter on the Pilebury-Turner fight will call at this office we shall be glad to see him.

Silk Delivery.

The silk shipped from Hongkong by the s.s. Empress of Japan on 2nd July, reached New York on 29th July.

Bank Meeting.

The half-yearly meeting of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation takes place at the City Hall on August 16, at noon.

Volunteer Lectures.

Hongkong Volunteer Corps Orders state that the lectures on Infantry Training will be continued at 5.30 p.m. this evening.

Mail Delayed.

The s.s. Linnon, which is bringing down the Siberian mail, is delayed owing to the typhoon. She is at present taking shelter at Amoy.

Diocesan Girls' School.

The new Diocesan Girls' School which is being erected at King's Park, Kowloon, near to the French monument, is now well advanced, and its general design is much admired.

Plague.

Five more cases of plague were notified yesterday, four being fatal. Of the fatal cases one was on the Hongkong Cricket Ground and another on the s.s. Fung Tuen. The year's cases now total 260.

Royal Society of Arts.

Amongst newly-elected members of the Royal Society of Arts are Chang Chen Huan, of Hongkong; Ho Kim Teik, of Messrs. Chow Kit and Co., Kuala Lumpur, Federated Malay States; and Hishiro Naito, of Kashiwazaki, Echigo, Japan.

China Squadron.

The following changes in the composition of China Squadron have been decided on.—The Kent has been ordered home for refit. The Yarmouth will take the place of the Flora. The Triumph will leave England for China, carrying relief crews about the end of August, and on arrival on the station will be placed in reserve, taking the place of the Tamar, which will be paid off. The Monmouth will then proceed direct to join the Fourth Cruiser Squadron.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

Received by Cable To-Day.

Mr. P. C. Potts, share and general broker, Victoria Building, informs us that he has received the following quotations of Shares by cable from London, this morning:—

Shells (Bearer),	25. 8. 6	Buyers.
Urals Caspian, 2, 10. 3		
Mexican Eagles, 2. 7. 6		
Pahang		
Consolidated	8. 3	
Trompsburg	2. 17. 6	price
Indos (Com-bined)	8. 7. 6	
Electric Trams	7. 3	

LOCAL SPORT.

Quarter Mile Swimming Championship.

The twice-postponed quarter mile swimming championship is announced for to-morrow evening at 6.15. The course is from a point opposite to Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's parallel to the Praya. The postponements have served only to increased interest in the event. The public are invited to witness the race.

THE CANTON SITUATION.

EX VICEROY SHUM SAYS CHAN KWING MING'S IS A NOBLE MOVEMENT.

CAN YUAN SPARE TROOPS FOR THE SOUTH?

(Our Special Correspondent)

Canton, July 30.—Your Correspondent had over an hour's conversation this morning with Ex-Viceroy Shum who is staying in the Yamen for a day or so, prior to going to his home in Kwangsi. Dr. Lo, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Ma, a member of the Senate, who is down here from Peking, acted as interpreters. A full account of the interview follows by next mail. Briefly, the Ex-Viceroy states that he is no party man and certainly not a member of the Kuomintang, but that he has been impelled by Yuan Shih Kai's unconstitutional conduct to adopt the line which he has taken. "Such a noble movement," as Chan Kwing Ming's should have, he considers, the full support of the Powers, and the Foreign Press should say nothing that will hinder its progress.

He says that his object in coming South is to co-operate with Governor General Chan Kwing Ming, to offer what advice he can, and then to proceed to Kwangsi which he hopes to shake out of its neutrality.

Shum Protests.

He bitterly deprecates what he terms the intentional spreading of false reports in Hongkong, and says confidently that Mr. Leung, brother to Yuan Shih Kai's Finance minister, is at the present moment in the Colony for the purpose. He says he is quite certain that there is no question of General Lung's coming down here; he does not believe that Lung can control more than 3,000 troops and is confident of the loyalty to the South. He maintains that Yuan can spare no troops to send down here; also that the Southern troops are far better trained than is the common belief; witness their repeated and persistent attacks on the Shanghai Arsenal.

As to President Yuan being able to spare troops we fear that should troops be necessary, President Yuan might send all he has if the trouble in the North finishes soon, as they will be no longer needed there. Shum seems to overlook the fact that the Northerners defending the arsenal were outnumbered by the Southerners five to one whilst the Southerners were constantly being reinforced, yet they made absolutely no impression on the Northerners who even maintained, we are told, a jolly demeanour.

Canton News Rumours and Opinions.

A telegram was received at the Yamen last night stating that Li Lieh Chun, commander of the Kiangsi troops has driven back the Northerners, under Tuan Chi Kwai, with heavy slaughter. Tuan is said to have fled Northwards from Kiu'iang.

This morning a number of troops were seen passing the Eastern Gate, but at head quarters it is denied that there were leaving the city. The Yamen authorities confirm a rumour that some 20,000 soldiers are to leave here for Kiangsi on August. Ex-Viceroy Shum is reported to have sent a telegram yesterday to the T'utah of Kwangsi, urging him to declare independence. It is rumoured that the Canton authorities are doubtful of being able to cope with the bad characters of the place if so large a number of troops be withdrawn from here, but police ridicule this notion.

The utmost number of men that Lung could raise—and even that is regarded as "too good to be true"—is 10,000 and these best informed say that he certainly has not more than 5,000 while the ex Viceroy, stated above, gives the figures at 3,000.

Apparently the officials regard Lung with indifference. They say, "If he is with us, he cannot help us here, if he is against us he will never dare to come down."

Paying the Troops.

Another story is to the effect that the troops are being paid in Shanghai dollars. The officials contradict this; they say that some

payment is being made in silver and, over the rest, an agreement will be arrived at whereby the men will accept notes, proper allowance being made on account of discount. It is denied that further complaints have been made by the soldiers.

Shop trade is appreciably quieter to-day; in fact only the bare necessities seem to be in demand in the native quarter, and one passes miles of shops without seeing a buyer in more than one or two. There is more military life in the street, too. Till to-day the neighbourhood of the Yamen has been mainly free from soldiers, numerous officers of rank passing and re-passing this morning. One of the Commissioners paid to the writer to-day, "Anything may happen; and nothing may happen."

It is not thought of the officials that Yuan Shih Kai will even think of sending men down here till he has quietened the Yangtze district.

Confidence in Chan Kwing Ming.

Confidence in the Governor General's administrative and controlling abilities seems to be on the increase. It is said that even those opposed to him recognise in him a man of unusual power. His advisers ridicule the notion of General Lung's obeying the mandate to come down here and arrest him. Even supposing the general wished to obey the order he dare not leave Kwangsi province.

Little credence within the Yamen is given to the report that the Manchus would declare in favour of the South. It is thought that they will remain sullenly (or perhaps watchfully) neutral. Japanese help is not looked for. It is realised that Japan, whatever may be her sympathies, dare not take a hand for fear of the other Powers.

There is still, on all sides, an obstinate refusal to discuss Sun Yat Sen's part—either present or future—in the revolt against the President. There is a story afloat that he is expected down here to-day. It was reported that Chen Ki Lee, the ex Governor General of Shanghai, accompanied the Ex-Viceroy here, but confirmation is not forthcoming. Though there is no sign of riotousness everyone—even the boys and the coolies—show the greatest curiosity as to developments.

The Gunboat Po Pik.

The Chinese gunboat Po Pik, concerning which we yesterday published reports which had reached us concerning alleged desertions, is now lying at the man-of-war anchorage off Wanchai, together with two Salt Commissioners' boats. These three craft had been for some few days moored off Samshui, but in consequence of the reports of disaffection among the crew of the Po Pik, they were yesterday ordered by the authorities here to proceed to the man-of-war anchorage, where they would be under observation. The two Salt Commissioners' boats proceed under their own steam, but the Po Pik was towed across by a launch belonging to the Wing Shun Company.

Facts of the Case.

The facts of the case in regard to the Po Pik are extremely interesting. It appears that the gunboat was ordered by the Canton authorities to proceed to Pakhoi, but the Commander, who is a Northerner, refused to comply with the order and went to Macao. She then came to Hongkong, reporting that she was in need of repairs. In actual fact there seems to have been some slight defect in the steering gear, but this was soon remedied. Despite this, however, the boat still remained at Samshui, the Commander stating that there were other repairs necessary which would take at least a month to effect. This was the position when the boat was ordered by the Hongkong authorities to take

up a position at the man-of-war anchorage.

The Real Reason.

It is believed that the real reason of the Po Pik's staying here is that the Commander refuses to take his orders from Canton. He is, in fact, reported to have clearly stated that he will only recognise orders from the Peking Government. He is still on board the Po Pik, but it is a fact that a number of his men have deserted, giving as their reason that they are "Southerners" and they resent the attitude taken up by the Commander. Whatever may be the opinion of the disaffected men, it is certainly a very clever move on the part of the Commander, and it will be interesting to watch developments. For the moment, however, the boat is under close observation by local authorities.

Influx of Chinese.

The influx of Chinese into the Colony from Canton continues unabated, incoming steamers and trains being taxed to their utmost. So crowded was one of the trains from Canton yesterday that it took three Star Ferry boats to take the arrivals across the harbour.

We understand that Sun Mei, the elder brother of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, left Hongkong for Canton by steamer last night. The nature of his mission is unknown.

The Trade Outlook.

The situation in Hongkong remains practically unchanged, except that business in Chinese circles is going from bad to worse. There has, we hear, been some slight movement in the direction of merchants' endeavour to come to an arrangement whereby payments due shall not be pressed until conditions in the interior are more settled and trade can resume its natural course; but there appears small hope of this end being attained. In the meantime the deadlock in business is being keenly felt in all directions.

Interesting Rumours.

It is rumoured about the Colony that Dr. Sun Yat-sen is on the way to Hongkong on board the P. and O. steamer Assaye and that he is accompanied by Wu Hon-man, the former Governor General of Canton. It is also stated that numbers of leaders of the revolt up North, seeing that things were going against them, have left to come South to join the rebel movement in Canton. What element of truth there is in these statements it is hard to say.

According to a Chinese who has just arrived from Canton, and who was formerly actively concerned in the last Revolution, ex-Viceroy Shum has remained inactive since his arrival there. He is stated to have come South with a view to "sounding" opinion in Kwangtung and Kwangsi, of which latter Province he is a native. It is believed that if he finds that both Provinces are willing to join up in the revolt, he will accept the position of Generalissimo. Meanwhile things are quiet in Canton, and the opinion still prevails in many quarters that if General Lung's troops, or forces from the North, should appear on the scene, the Canton troops will show but little fight.

MAGICIANS IN HONGKONG.

Following is the programme of the performance to be given at the Theatre Royal this evening by the Chiu Kwan Lok Hing Company of magicians from Peking:—

- 1.—Overture.
- 2.—Somersaults.
- 3.—Chinese Wine Jar played by Feet.
- 4.—Plate Wheeling.
- 5.—Ladder Climbing.
- 6.—Earthenware Jar played on Feet.
- 7.—Sorcerer's Act.
- 8.—Overturn.
- 9.—Overhead Somersault.
- 10.—Wooden Wheels played on Feet.
- 11.—Sword Show.
- 12.—Somersault with Rice Bowl.
- 13.—Walking on Blades of Sword.
- 14.—Aerial Swimming.

SPECIAL CABLES:

THE SITUATION IN THE NORTH.

NANKING GOES OVER TO PRESIDENT YUAN.

Rebels Deserting Wholesale; Rebellion Said to be Broken Up.

(Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, Received July 31.

Nanking has gone over to President Yuan Shih-kai. Bluejackets are on patrol in Chapei, where a Volunteer who was on duty accidentally fractured his ribs. The Northern reinforcements have arrived at the arsenal, where the Government lines are being pushed out with a view to increasing the wire entanglements.

Transports carrying 8,000 Kwangtung men are expected at Woosung, where the cruisers which conveyed the Northerners are awaiting to make an attack.

The Settlements are taxed to their utmost in providing for the big influx of refugees. Rebels are deserting wholesale and the general view is that the rebellion has broken up.

Sensational Japanese Plan.

A sensation has been created by the fact that Japanese bought a steam launch Hercules, fitted her with a torpedo and arranged to sink the first cruiser coming down the river to attack the Woosung forts, thus effectively bottling up all shipping in the harbour. The scene proposed was at Pootung Point, opposite the Bund. The cruisers have not sailed, and in the meantime the launch took "cold feet" and ran the launch ashore in the absence of the Japanese.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

London, Received July 30.

Reuter's correspondent at Shanghai reports the arrival of northern reinforcements of 4,000 soldiers. Three cruisers have arrived in the Yangtze and landed troops 20 miles below Woosung, the bombardment of which has been inexplicably delayed.

Refugees are crowding into Shanghai. The Consuls have protested to the northern admirals against firing over Shanghai.

Rebels Surrender.

(By kind courtesy of the "Chinese Mail.")

Shanghai, July 30.

Divisions Nos. 1 and 8 of the rebel troops in Pongfau, near Nanking, have surrendered.

The gunboats and forts around Nanking, have hauled down their new rebellion flags, and are now flying the familiar Republican ensign.

Most of the rebel troops in Kiangsi and Anhui, on hearing that Nanking had surrendered, and that Wong Hing was afraid, have communicated with the Government commander stating their intention of surrendering.

Hearing of the surrender of Nanking, the Central Government squadron at Shanghai has refrained from attacking the Woosung forts in order to save damage. A blockade has been instituted instead.

Has Wong Hing Fled?

A report from Nanking states that Wong Hing, hearing of the rebel troops' defeat at Hsuehchow, and being of opinion that nothing can be done at Nanking, has fled by steam launch.

Defending Woosung Forts.

A couple of days ago there was a body of rebellious soldiers despatched from the Woosung Forts in order to prevent Northern troops from landing. These have now been withdrawn. At present there are 1,700 rebels inside the forts. The commander is holding out on the strength of a belief that about 8,000 Cantonese soldiers are coming to his relief.

Cargo Sunk.

The German Mailboat arriving off Woosung discharged cargo for Shanghai into a tugboat, which was sunk by the forts.

Besides rebel troops in the forts, there are about 1600 to the South of Shanghai. This is the body which was effectively repulsed by the Arsenal troops.

(By kind permission of the "Man Kok San Po.")

Shanghai, Received July 31.

President Yuan has advanced \$10,000 to be distributed amongst all the Northern soldiers who have taken part in suppressing the rebels in Hu Kow and he has offered a big reward to anyone who arrests the rebel leader Li.

The President has advised the police at Peking to protect all the members of the National Assembly (Kok Wu).

The Honan troops have joined the Hupoh troops to suppress the rebels in the South and they are starting South to-day.

The rebel commander in chief, Wong Hing, deserted from the rebel troops on the 29th inst.

Six gun-boats of the Central Government (President Yuan's Government) arrived in Shanghai on the 30th.

The railway at Wu-sung has been closed down.

The gun-boat Choi Yau was damaged on the 29th inst.

YOUNG NATURALISTS' LEAGUE.

Hongkong Branch Formed.

It is not generally known that a Hongkong branch of the Young Naturalists' League has been formed in the Colony and is a thriving institution among a section of the youth of Hongkong. The parent League was founded in London in April, 1909, by "The Scholars' Own," a penny monthly magazine for boys and girls. The League is conducted by Mr. W. Percival Westall, F.L.S., who is the natural history editor of the magazine and president of the League. The present membership is well over 5,000, of whom over forty members belong to the Hongkong branch. The great and growing interest taken in Natural History to-day is evidenced on all sides and since the founding of the local branch the amount of intelligent interest created has been growing steadily among its enthusiastic members.

The first annual meeting was held at Hongkong last Saturday and, in spite of the inclement conditions of the weather, over thirty members were present. Master O. Musso, who presided, read the Secretary's report for the

past year, which was adopted. The proposal to form a club in connection with the League was unanimously carried. The meeting then proceeded to consider the draft rules which, with proposed amendments, were read and adopted. An extraordinary meeting of members will take place on Saturday next, 2nd prox., at 4.30 p.m. Following are some of the rules to be observed:—

- 1.—To take an intelligent and observant interest in Natural History.
- 2.—To protect and preserve animals and plants, and not pluck or uproot the last named indiscriminately.
- 3.—To be kind and considerate towards both wild and domestic animals and to cause no creature needless pain.
- 4.—To interest others in studying wild animals and plants, and to endeavour to learn of their uses and value.
- 5.—To treat pets kept in captivity humanely and look after their comfort in every way.
- 6.—To endeavour to obtain new members of the League.

Master J. M. Braga is the hon. Secretary of the Hongkong branch of the League, through whom correspondence is conducted with Mr. Westall, the president, in London.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Progress of the Mongkoktsui Typhoon Refuge.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held on this afternoon in the Council Chamber. There were present, H. E. the Governor, Sir Francis Henry May, K.C.M.G.

H. E. Major-General F.H. Kelly, The Hon. Colonial Secretary, Mr. C. Severn.

The Hon. Attorney General, Mr. J. A. S. Bucknill, K.C.

The Hon. Colonial Treasurer, Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher.

The Hon. Director of Public Works, Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G.

The Hon. Registrar General, Mr. E. R. Hallifax.

The Hon. Capt. Supt. of Police, Mr. McIlvaine Messer.

The Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G.

The Hon. Mr. C. M. Ede.

The Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

The Hon. Mr. D. Landale.

The Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, C.M.G.

Mr. C. Clementi, Clerk to the Council.

New Member.

His Excellency Major General Kelly took the oath of allegiance on assuming his seat on the Council vice Major General Anderson.

Finance.

The following recommendation of H. E. Governor was referred to the Finance Committee:—A sum of \$13,300 in aid of the vote Public Works, Recurrent:—

Hongkong, Miscellaneous, Dredging, Freshwaters \$6,000;

New Territories, Miscellaneous, Typhoon and Rainstorm Damages, Mainland and Islands in the

the Northern District, 7,300.

The Typhoon Refuge.

The Hon. Director of Public Works laid on the table the following statement relative to the progress in constructing the Mongkoktsui Typhoon Refuge.

Contract time for completion:—

5 years from the 27th October, 1910.

Contract price: \$2,018,002

Cost of Contractor's extras other than those for which provision is made in the Contract, Nil.

Total amount of Contract and Extras, \$2,018,002

Divided into 60 months, \$33,633 per month.

32 months at \$33,633, \$1,070,256.

Amount earned by Contractor on work actually accomplished including sum retained under the provisions of the Contract in the hands of the Government, \$1,069,531.

A diagram showing progress gave the following details.

Total Area of Average Cross Section of Breakwater—4,700 square feet.

Area of Stone Deposited to 30th June, 1913,—3,772 square feet.

Proportion of Stone Area to Total Area of Cross Section—78 per cent.

Regulation of Chinese Ordinance.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the first reading of a bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Regulation of Chinese Ordinance, 1888."

The object of this Bill is to facilitate the proper registration of householders.

Neglect in registration has been, it is thought, due in the past largely to the fact that certain fees were charged in connection therewith. These fees were contained in the First Schedule to the Regulation of Chinese Ordinance, 1888, and were as follows:—

1. First registration of any house and householder, \$3.00.

2. Registration of change of ownership, \$1.00.

3. Registration of removal of registered householder, \$0.35.

4. Bond by non-resident householder, \$5.00.

5. Certified extract from register, first folio, \$0.25.

6. Certified extract from each subsequent folio, \$0.10.

By Section 3 of the Bill the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th and 6th items are done away with.

No charge will in future be made in connection with the registration of any house and householder, or change of ownership, or removal of a registered householder.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

FRESH MILK

No careful mother can afford to use any but

Pure Fresh Cow's Milk.

Baby's health is of greater moment than the few cents saved in using Tinned or other preserved milk. The Dairy Farm Milk is Pure and Fresh and contains no preservatives of any kind.

"Dairy Farm Milk" means:—
Good, Clean & Wholesome Milk.

The 4th item remains as it stood, whilst in the event of certified extras from the register being at any time required the fee will be charged under the provisions of the Official Signatures Fees Ordinance—1888 1913.

It is hoped that by thus doing away with these fees the practice of registration will be rendered more universal than has been the case in the past, especially when coupled, as is now proposed, with a more close system of supervision of the working of the law.

The other point dealt with in the Bill in the increase of the penalty capable of being inflicted in the case of offences against the provisions of the Principal Ordinance, which would include failure to carry out the requirements relative to registration which the Principal Ordinance demands. This is dealt with by Section 2 of the Bill.

CROQUET IN HONGKONG.

The Forthcoming Tournament.

It is rather disappointing to hear from Dr. E. Evans Jones, the energetic Hon. Secretary of Croquet Tournament which is to commence on 2nd August and continue until the end of September, that the entries for the events are not as healthy as they might be. It is more surprising still to learn that the ladies have been "backward in coming forward." It is an accepted fact that when the ladies wholeheartedly support a branch of sport, the gentlemen commence to hustle themselves in the same direction.

One great advantage in entering for the events is that the ground is open for practice every day. Further, what better medium of social intercourse could one have than the Cricket Ground on a fine evening? A beautiful cup has been presented for the Championship by the Anglo-Swiss Milk Company and Mr. G. A. Caldwell has presented another fine cup for the Men's Handicap Singles. An appeal is made to all those who are interested in croquet, to make the tournament a success. The following is a list of the events and particulars:—

1. Open Championship:—Open to any player in the Colony. Entrance Fee \$3.

2. Men's Handicap Singles:—Open to Members of the Hongkong Cricket Club only. Entrance Fee \$2.

3. Handicap Doubles. (Mixed or Two Men):—Open to Members of the Hongkong Cricket Club only. Entrance Fee \$2 each player.

In the Championship event the best of three games will be played in the semi-final and final rounds.

First and second prizes will be given in each event. Entries must reach the Hon. Secretary not later than Noon on the 1st August.

The Draw will take place at the Pavilion of the Hongkong Cricket Club on Friday, the 1st August, at 5.30 p.m.

Mallets will be supplied for the use of players requiring them.

A Useful M. P.

"I was a very short time in the House of Commons and I took little interest in what they did," said Lord Mersey at the Coal Mines Act inquiry at Oxtown Hall, Westminster. He sat as Unionist member for two years before being appointed a judge in 1907.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per s.s. Inaba Maru, sailed from Hongkong on 30th July, for Australia.

Andrews, Mr. & Higgins, J. L.

Mrs. Ide.

Ah Hin Kwanke, K.

Bathgate, A. Loney, S.

Boalflower, Rev. Murray.

Bowman, Misses Manning.

Doust, V. Marti, M.

Fletcher, Lt. R. Pepper, Mrs.

K. Penner, Master

Heimann, P. Serper, J.

Henry, L. Tomita, Mrs. T.

Boy, E. P. Tomita, Mrs. T.

Hig. ins, Mrs. J. Tomita

Hashimoto, Mrs.

To-day's Advertisements

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on Saturday, the 16th day of August 1913, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June 1913.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from Monday, the 4th August, to Saturday, the 16th August, 1913 (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By order of the court of Directors.

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1913. [455]

WANTED.

WANTED—A furnished House, with four to seven rooms wanted on upper levels. Occupation in September. Apply "L.B.A." c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO LET.

TO LET.—Newly furnished flat; 4 rooms. Top floor, 9, Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon. Immediate possession. Apply on the Premises.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"KITANO MARU."

having arrived from the above ports. Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed. Optional goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, to-day. Goods not cleared by the 6th August, will be subject to rent. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1913. [464]

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& CO., LTD.
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS
(TELEPHONE No. 29.)
TROPICAL WEIGHT

JAEGER

PURE WOOL

TAFFETA

SHIRTS.



VIYELLA

USHRINKABLE

ALL WOOL

SHIRTS.

ARE PREVENTATIVES FROM CHILLS

16 DES VOEUX ROAD 16
(Next door to 'Thos Cook & Son.)

WILLIAM POWELL, LTD.

Specialize in high grade TAILORING. Our garments are smartly cut, of the best materials. (INSIDE as well as out) and supervised on the premises by experienced London Cutters over skilled workmen. Yet always moderate.

A RAKE OPPORTUNITY.

CARPETS Having a pretty heavy Stock of INDIAN CARPETS on hand we are clearing them at extremely low prices, approaching very near their cost, and earnestly advise our valued customers and patron not to miss this opportunity which may not come round again. A trial visit would be more convincing than saying anything further.

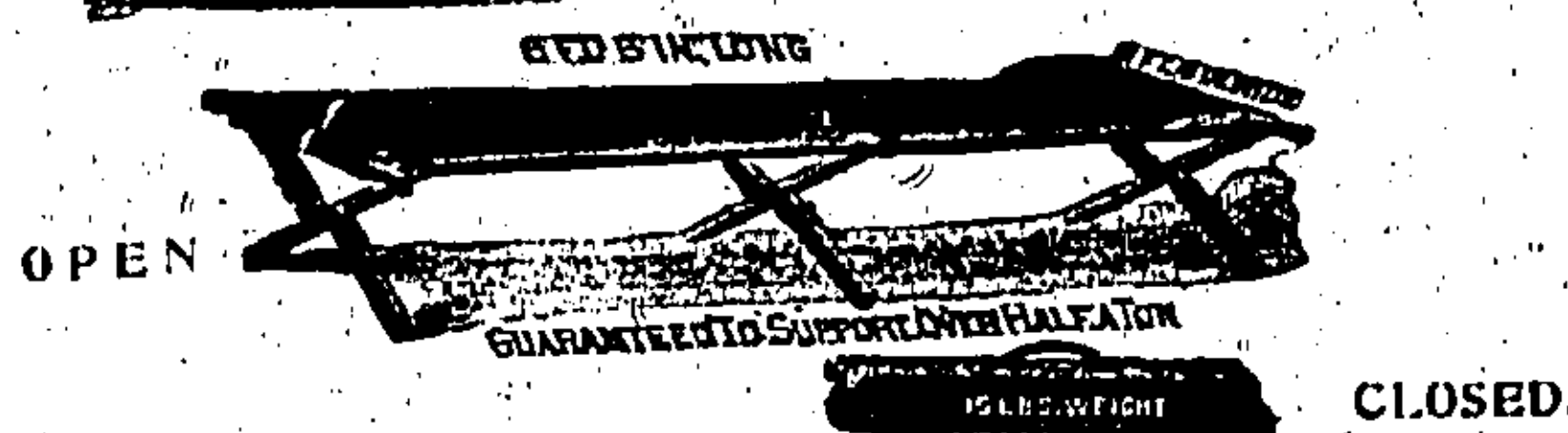
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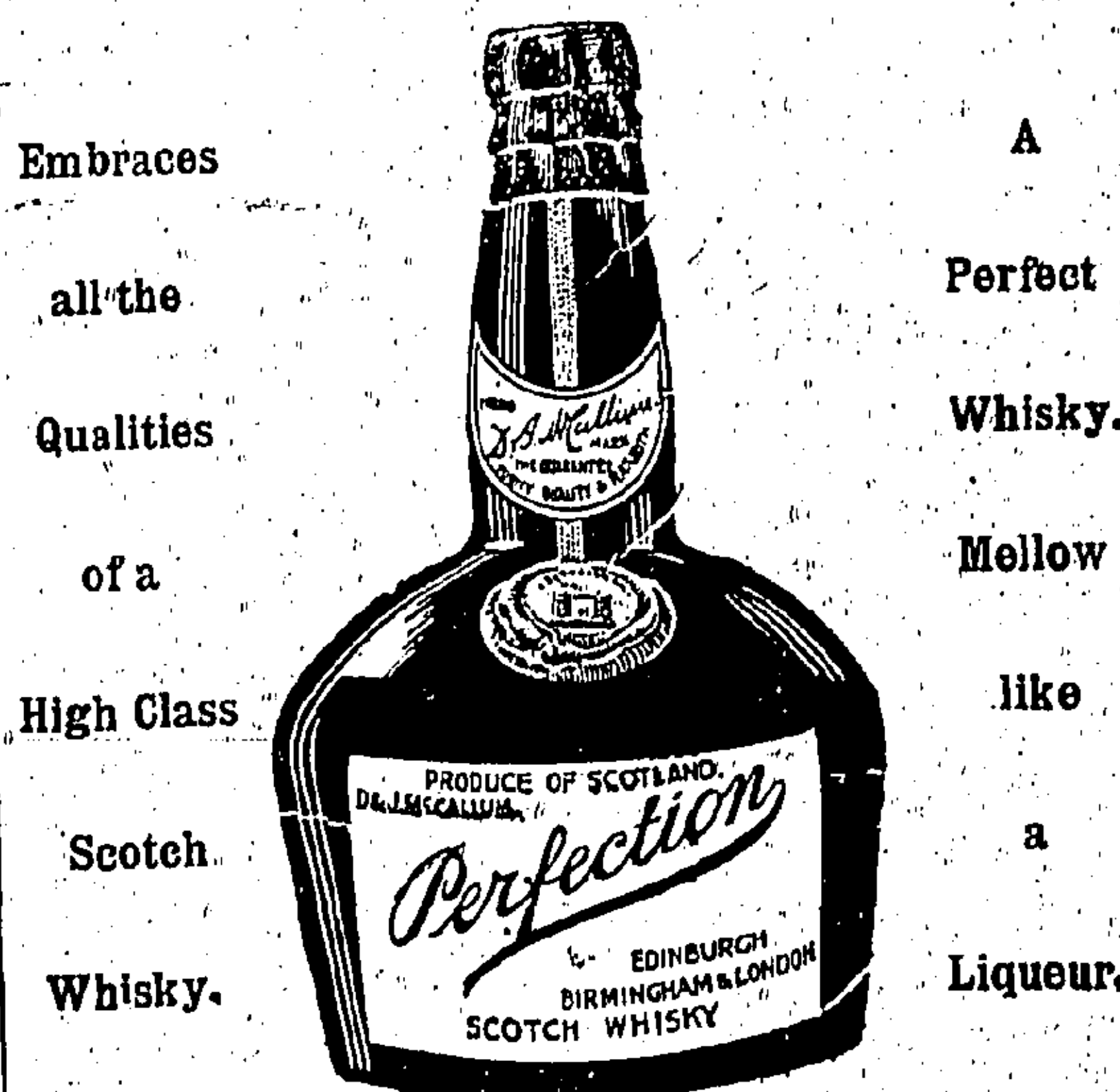
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"PERFECTION" SCOTCH



"WORTH HAVING."

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TELEPHONE No. 135

COMMERCIAL.

Strathmore Rubber.

The report of the Strathmore Rubber Company, Ltd. for the year ended 31st December, 1912, states that the crop amounted to 21,588 lbs., the gross average price realised 4s 1.60d per lb., the cost of production f.o.b. port Swettenham, 2s 2.82d, and the selling charges 3.30d per lb. The estimated crop for the current year is 50,000 lbs. The company holds two-thirds of the issued capital of the Ulu Buloh (Selangor) Rubber Company. It is proposed to acquire the whole of the assets of the Ulu Buloh Rubber Company on the basis of share for share, the Strathmore Company paying the liabilities and expenses of winding up. It is proposed to increase the capital from £65,000 to £85,000. After writing off the balance of preliminary expenses there is a credit balance of £3,222, out of which the directors propose to pay a dividend of 5 per cent., less tax, leaving £880 to be carried forward.

Segamat (Johore) Estates.

The ordinary general meeting of the Segamat (Johore) Rubber Estates, Limited, was held at the London Chamber of Commerce, Cannon Street, E.C. Mr. Joseph Ramsden (the chairman of the Company) presided, and in moving the adoption of the report and accounts read that during the year they had planted 348 acres. Under the terms of the concession they had still to plant a further 800 acres, and that work was having the attention of the directors. Their crop for the year under review had amounted to 8,083 lbs., against an estimate of 7,000 lbs., but the cost of harvesting it was so difficult to ascertain that all costs had been charged to capital, and the amount realised had been deducted therefrom. For the current year a revenue account would be opened. The response to the offer of debentures which had been made during the year had been disappointing in the sense that the underwriters had had to take up 80 per cent. of the issue. The total amount subscribed by the shareholders of Segamat had been no more than £1,850. The Company had, however, funds to carry it over for some time to come. The last report from the visiting agent, Mr. Mansergh, was, on the whole, satisfactory. It reported that the trees were looking well; and that though fumes and white ants had been troublesome they were being dealt with. The tapping was fairly satisfactory, though Mr. Mansergh said that the work was not at quite such a good standard as on his last visit. He attributed that to the continual changing that there had been among the tappers, and the attention of the manager had been called to that point. There should be no difficulty in securing the estimated crop of rubber for current year, and though the cost for the first quarter was \$1.10, against an estimate of 80 cents, that was accounted for by the extra cost of tapping implements, the extra cost of curing and the fact that the crop for the first three months was the smallest. With the machinery now running, however, rubber should be produced at the estimated cost. Mr. F. T. Wright, a director of the Johore Rubber Lands, Limited, had also visited the estate and he had assured him (the chairman) that the rubber was, on the whole, looking well. Mr. Wright had been particularly struck with the quality of the work put into all the permanent buildings. Expenditure under that head ought thenceforward to be considerably lighter. In his opinion they had a very good property, and as the rubber came into bearing costs would come down. Profits would, of course, depend on the price realised, and into that question he was not prepared to go. The report was adopted.

Bill concerning Ship's Officers.

Imposing on all cargo steamships of 100 tons and over and sailing vessels of 200 tons engaged in the home trade the obligation of carrying certificated officers, a Bill was read a second time in the House of Lords.

Entertainments

VICTORIA THEATRE.

THE GREAT PRODUCTION OF
"ECLAIR"
ENTITLED

"THE RESTITUTION"

WILL BE SCREENED ON
Thur., 31st, & Fri., 1st
AUGUST.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST.

THE MODERN MILITARY PICTURE

"ON THE STEPS OF
THE THRONE"

WILL BE SHOWN AGAIN ON

WEDNESDAY 30th

HUGE SUCCESS OF

Olga Montez & Kitty Raynor

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

9.15 P.M. EVERY EVENING 9.15 P.M.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

The KROMATS.

Wiffle's Sad Mistake

COMIC PICTURE.

The way to Pay One's Debts.
THE BEAUTIFULLY COLOURED DRAMATIC FILM
The BURDEN.

Public Companies

HONGKONG, CANTON &
MACAO STEAMBOAT
Co., Ltd.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of
One Dollar per Share for the
Six Months ending 30th June
will be PAYABLE on TUESDAY
5th AUGUST, on which date
Dividend Warrants may be ob-
tained on application at the Com-
pany's Office.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS
of the Company will be
CLOSED from the 22nd July to
5th August, 1913, both days in-
clusive.

By Order of the Board of
Directors,
W. E. CLARKE,
Secretary

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1913.

Notices

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese
graduate, and a teacher in literature,
has been a teacher to European official
and merchants in this Colony for over
ten years.

He has a good method of training
Europeans to pass in the Chinese ex-
amination, and is possessed of a first
rate certificate as a Chinese teacher.
He has also a good knowledge of
Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chi-
nese language are requested to write care
of "Hongkong Telegraph" office or
direct to 27, Hollywood Road, 1st floor
Hollywood, 20th Jan 1913.

KOWLOON CANTON

RAILWAY.

(British Section.)

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the
Down Express Trains from
Canton and the Up Express Trains
from Kowloon will cease calling
at Yau Ma Tei on and after 1st
August, 1913.

By Order,
H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager.

Kowloon, 29th July, 1913.

MARTIN'S
APOLASTEL
PILLS

MARTIN'S
APOLASTEL
PILLS

MARTIN'S
APOLASTEL
PILLS

THEATRE ROYAL

TOD-NIGHT.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

August 1, & 2.

THE WORLD FAMOUS

CHI
KWAN
LOK
HING

Company of Magicians
from Peking.

Commencing at 9 p.m. SHARP.

Booking at MOUTRIE.

Prices: Circle \$3.00, Stalls \$2.00,
Pit \$1.00.

Notice

IN THE MATTER OF THE
COMPANIES ORDINANCE

No. 1 of 1865

and

IN THE MATTER OF GEO.

FENWICK & Co., Ltd.

(IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE is hereby given in
pursuance of Section 176 of
the Companies Ordinance, No. 1
of 1865, that the Second Annual
general meeting of members of
the abovenamed Company will
be held at the Offices of the
Liquidators, No. 5, Queen's Road
Central, Hongkong, at 12 o'clock
Noon on Wednesday the Sixth
day of August 1913, for the pur-
poses provided for in the said
Section.

PERCY SMITH,
SETH & FLEMING,
Liquidators.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1913.

Banks

INTERNATIONAL BANKING

CORPORATION.

Head Office: 60, Wall Street, New York

London Office: 25, Abchurch Lane, E.C.

BRANCHES:—

Hankow
Canton
Calcutta
Cebu
Colon
Hankow
Hongkong
Kobe
Manila
Peking
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tientsin
Yokohama

Capital and Reserve: \$10,000,000 (Gold)

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS

NEARLY ALL CURRENCIES OPENED ON THE

CURRENT ACCOUNTS OPENED ON THE

TERMS OF THE BANK'S CIRCULAR LETTERS OF

CREDIT ARE AVAILABLE ALL OVER THE WORLD.

COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT

ISSUED BY THE BANK AND COLLECTED

MAIL AND TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES

MADE BY THE BANK AND COLLECTED

PURCHASE AND SALE OF Stocks and Shares

TRAVELLERS' CHECKS sold and cashed.

GEORGE HOGG,
Manager.

9, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 1st Nov., 1912

THE

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK,

LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Authorized Capital Yen 40,000,000

Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000

Reserve Fund " 18,200,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—

Antung-Hsien

Bombay

Calcutta

Changchun

Dairen

Fengtien

Harbin

Hankow

Honolulu

Kobe

Liao-Yang

Lyons

Nagasaki

Newchwang

New York

Osaka

Peking

Ryojun Port

(Arthur)

San Francisco

Shanghai

Tientsin

Tokyo

Los Angeles

Interest Allowed on Current

Accounts.

Deposits received for fixed

periods at rates to be obtained on

application.

EISHI ONO,

Manager.

Hongkong, 31st Mar., 1913.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF

INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND

CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal

Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE.—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £1,200,000

Reserve Fund £1,700,000

Reserve Liability of

Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and

General Banking business trans-
acted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS OPENED

and FIXED DEPOSITS re-
ceived for 1 year or shorter periods
at rates which will be quoted on
application.A. S. HEWETT,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1912.

Notices

THE CHINA PROVIDENT

LOAN AND MORTGAGE

CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up...\$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Pro-
perty, &c.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident

System.

(Rates and Particulars on ap-
plication).

The Office of

TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF

WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.,

Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1908

PEARL TRAMWAYS CO.,

LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK-DAYS.

7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.

8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M. " 15 MIN.

9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. " 15 MIN.

10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. " 15 MIN.

11.00 A.M. to 12.00 NOON " 15 MIN.

12.00 NOON to 1.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

11.00 P.M. to 12.00 MIDNIGHT " 15 MIN.

12.00 MIDNIGHT to 1.00 A.M. " 15 MIN.

1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M. " 15 MIN.

2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M. " 15 MIN.

3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M. " 15 MIN.

4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M. " 15 MIN.

5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M. " 15 MIN.

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12.00 MIDNIGHT to 1.00 A.M. " 15 MIN.

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2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. "

SEQUEL TO A FIRE.

Chinese Doctor of Medicine's Action Against Insurance Company.

This morning in the Summary Court, before Mr. Justice Kemp, P. J. Judge, if Tunk Sau a Chinese doctor of medicine of Canton brought an action against the Fo Wah Insurance Co., 84 Bonham Strand to recover the sum of \$1000. The plaintiff claimed, as insured under a policy of insurance dated May 24, 1910, whereby the defendant, under their common seal insured the plaintiff against fire during a period of one year from May 24, 1910 to May 24, 1911, for \$700 on a dwelling house, and \$300 on fixtures, in consideration of a premium of \$25 paid by the plaintiff.

Mr. W. B. Hind, of Messrs. Brutton and Hett, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. P. W. Goldring of Messrs. Goldring and Russ for the defendant firm.

In their statement of defence the defendants admitted issuing the policy of insurance, the amount insured and the premium paid in respect thereof, but denied that the plaintiff had any interest in the house. They admitted that damage was caused by fire but not to the full value and said that the plaintiff failed to give notice of the fire within the proper time according to the insurance regulations. They further urged that the premises were burnt wilfully by the plaintiff's servants or agents and that the money claimed under the policy was not recoverable. Further the plaintiff had not complied with the regulations and had not rendered an inventory within a reasonable amount of time.

In reply, the plaintiff said that he gave notice to the defendant's agent in Hongkong immediately after the occurrence, and urged that he was under no obligation to give written notice of the claim or to furnish the defendants with an inventory of the goods destroyed.

Mr. Hind said that the plaintiff, who was a doctor of medicine, was formerly in practice at the place where the fire took place. He leased the house in question from the An family under the terms of a letter which would be proved. The house was taken under the lease and the sum of \$1,150 was expended by the plaintiff thereon. That showed the interest which the plaintiff had in the house. The insurance was effected in Hongkong by the plaintiff, and an agent of the defendant's, and the premium was paid. The fire broke out on September 15 1910 and it would be proved to his Lordship that at that time the plaintiff was at Hongmoon and had been there for ten days, and that the only persons in the house were the accountant and an apprentice. It would also be proved that the fire broke out, not in the plaintiff's house, but in an adjoining one, and that five houses in all were involved. The day after the fire had taken place the plaintiff's fork informed the agent of the defendant's verbally of the fire and he also wrote to the plaintiff reporting the occurrence. Late the plaintiff, and defendant's agent and a contractor inspected the building and the plaintiff asked the agent in Canton to pay him but the latter said that he had no authority to do so and that the plaintiff would have to go to Hongkong to receive payment. Plaintiff came to Hongkong. At the defendant's office he saw two secretaries of the company and asked for the payment of the sum of \$1,000 but was told that the company would not pay until a charge of arson arising out of the fire had been investigated in Canton. It was a case in which a partner in the Sui Wo Tong who was living next door was prosecuted for arson. On June 4 the man was discharged and the plaintiff again asked for payment. The defendant's said that they would not pay until they had satisfactory proof that the insurance companies he had paid Sui Wo Tong. Some time after that the plaintiff saw an advertisement in a Chinese newspaper stating that the Wa Shing Insurance Co had paid the Sui Wo Tong and also obtained a circular issued by the former the same effect. He took that the defendant's office was the same and told he would have to wait until

there had been a meeting of directors on the subject. Three or four days later he was offered \$200 to settle with information that a further \$100 might be obtained. On this the defendant refused the offer and wrote demanding payment in full and it was subsequent to this that proceedings were commenced.

THE TYPHOON.

The Colony to-day was seriously threatened with a typhoon. At 1.25 this morning a typhoon approached the Colony and the usual notice was sent to residents on the Peak.

Notwithstanding the fact that the signals were lowered at 9.30 yesterday morning, many sloop people refused to work, and sought shelter in the refuge. Evidently they trusted, not without justification apparently, to their own weather-knowledge rather than to the guidance of the observatory.

The Observatory report issued to-day states that the typhoon, after travelling towards the Pescadores, curved to the westward and at 6 a.m. to-day its centre was at 100 miles N.N.E. of Hongkong. Between last night and this morning at 8 o'clock the barometer fell considerably, but since then it has risen.

GENERAL ANDERSON'S DEPARTURE.

A Hearty Send-off This Afternoon.

There was large gathering at Murray Pier this afternoon, representative of the Army, the Consular body and the business life of the Colony, to bid farewell to Major General Anderson, on his departure by the s.s. Jelunga for India. The band of the D.C.L.I. was in attendance, being drawn up opposite the pier, and at intervals appropriate music was rendered. Amongst those who assembled on the pier were: His Excellency the Governor, His Excellency Major General Kelly, the Bishop of Victoria, Sir William B. Davies, Colonel St. John, the Hon. Mr. C. Severn, Dr. von Wiser (Austrian Consul), Dr. Orull (Acting German Consul), M. Liebert (French Consul), the Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, the Hon. Mr. J. A. S. Bucknill, the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Mr. O. Clementi, Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, Mr. H. P. Winslow, Mr. R. M. Dyer, Mr. O. A. Tones, Mr. H. P. White, Mr. G. T. Edkiss, Mr. W. Armstrong, Major Bowen, Major Fitzwilliams, Major Barrett, Colonel Younan, Capt. Wood, Capt. Jamad, Lieut. Beattie, and many other officers and ladies.

On the arrival of General Anderson, accompanied by Capt. B. de L. Brook, his A.D.C., who is also proceeding to India, the band struck up "The British Grenadiers". Some little time was spent by General Anderson shaking hands and conversing with those present, and then the departing General, accompanied by General Kelly, Col. St. John and Capt. Brook, moved down the pier and boarded the launch to the strains of "Auld Lang Syne," played by the band. As the launch steamed away the band continued the air and hearty cheers were sent up by those assembled on the pier. These were acknowledged by General Anderson, who stood at the bow of the launch waving his farewell until the little craft was out of sight. There was no mistaking the regret of those present at saying good-bye to one of the most popular Generals who has ever served in the Colony, but mingled with it were the wishes of all that he may have many happy days ahead in the post to which he has been called.

BUNKERS

can be supplied at cheap rates.

SANDAKAN & SEBATTIK (British North Borneo).

At these ports steamers calling for bunker coal exclusively are exempt from all shipping dues and charges.

A. BUNE

POST OFFICE.

The Linan, with the London Mails (via Siberia) of Friday, the 11th inst., is due to arrive here to-day.

The Assaye with the London Mails (via Siberia) of Wednesday and Saturday, the 9th and 12th inst., is due to arrive here tomorrow.

The United States Mail Per s.s. Nile has been transferred to the s.s. Canada Maru which is due to arrive here on the 8th of August.

MAILS DUE.

Siberian, Assaye, 1st August.
American, Canada Maru, 8th August.

MAILS ARRIVED TO-DAY

Chongwa, Kwong Chow Wan.

MAILS CLOSE.

Shanghai and North China—Per Luchow, 31st July, 5 p.m.
Japan via Kobe—Per Kitano Maru, 31st July, 5 p.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per Bohemia, 31st July, 5 p.m.
Shanghai, North China & Europe via Siberia—Per Delta, 31st July, 5 p.m.

Haiphong and Pakhoi—Per Sikkang, 1st August, 8 a.m.
Saigon—Per Phenipenh, 1st August, 8 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Haimun, 1st August, 10 a.m.

Japan via Nagasaki—Per Benvenue, 1st Aug. 11 a.m.
Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya—Per Tjibodas, 1st August, 11 a.m.

Tsingtau, Japan via Kobe, Vancouver, Seattle and Portland—Per Briggavla, 1st August, 11 a.m.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 1st August, 1.15 p.m.

Straits, Ceylon and India via Bombay—Per Indo Maru, 1st August, 3 p.m.

Japan via Kobe—Per Suisang, 1st August, 5 p.m.

Straits, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya—Per Barri Maru, 1st August, 5 p.m.

Saigon—Per Hanyang, 2nd August, 10 a.m.

Bangkok—Per Anna, 2nd August, 10 a.m.

Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe via Brindisi. (Late Letters 11 a.m. to noon, Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail (Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.) The Parcel Mail will be closed, to-morrow, at 5 p.m.—Per Assaye, 2nd August, 11 a.m.

Philippine Islands—Per Loongsang, 2nd August at 1 p.m.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 2nd August, 1.15 p.m.

Shanghai and North China, (Europe via Siberia)—Per Yingchow, 2nd August, 5 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per Hangsang, 2nd August, 5 p.m.

Tsingtau, Wei-hai-wei and Chefoo—Per Ichang, 2nd August, 5 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Tamsui—Per Shoshu Maru, 3rd August, 9 a.m.

Sawtow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Hatching, 5th August, 10 a.m.

Tientsin—Per Chupshing, 5th August, 10 a.m.

Japan via Moji, Honolulu, Manzanillo, Salina Cruz, Africa, Iquique, Valparaiso and Coronel—Kyo Maru, 5th August, 11 a.m.

Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, and South America, Canada via San Francisco (via Siberia)—Per Manchuria, 5th Aug. noon.

Philippine Islands—Per Zafiro, 5th August, 3 p.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per Anhui, 5th August, 3 p.m.
Philippine Islands—Per Tean, 5th August, 3 p.m.

Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe via Naples—Per Yorok, 6th August, 9 a.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Delta Br. s.s. 4,780, L. P. Marton, 30th July—Bombay 20th July, Gen.—P. & O. Co.

Daijin Maru, Jap. s.s. 389, N. Nagano, 30th July—Tamsui, Amoy and Swatow 29th July, Gen.—O.S.K.

Bendoran Br. s.s. 2,587, D. Calley, 30th July—Moji 29th July, Coal—G. L. & Co.

Hakushika Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,361, S. Suda, 31st July—Moji 30th July, Coal—O.S.K.

Unkai Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,375, Y. Nagato, 31st July—Moji 24th July, Coal—M.B.K.

Hangsang Br. s.s. 1,350, Wilde, 31st July—Canton, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Helene, Ger. s.s. 771, J. Jessen, 31st July—Hohow 30th July, Gen.—J. & Co.

Bohemia, Aus. s.s. 4,300, A. Merans, 31st July—Trieste and Singapore 26th July, Gen.—P. W. & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

July 30
E. F. Ferdinand for Trieste.
Kitano Maru for Yokohama.

July 31
Hue for Haiphong.
Jelunga for Calcutta.
Delta for Shanghai.

DEPARTED.

July 31.
Lord Sefton for Amoy.
Taiwan for Saigon.

Hongwan I. for Singapore.
Taming for Hilo.
Sexta for Bangkok.

Yingchow for Canton.
Kaijo Maru for Foochow.
Brigavla for Portland.

Tranquebar for Shanghai.
Samson for Swatow.
Atagoan for Milke.

Tjipanas for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Empress of Asia arrived 30th July, from Liverpool.

Agnew, H. Oliver, Miss Alexander, Miss Earadise, Mr. & Mrs. Albertyn, Dr. Albertyn, P. Parkes, R. J. Parsons, C. Peradean, Hon. Allan, J. Basson, Mr. Basson, Major Bawden, Major Bile, Mr. & Mrs. Burke, Mr. & Mrs. Burnie, E. Campbell, Clarke, R. H. Clipson, E. F. Coombs, J. M. Cosgrave, L. M. Dodd, Miss L. O. Ross, Hon. Dray, Mr. & Mrs. Rutherford, Mr. & Mrs. Dreyer, Master Salisbury, F. Dreyer, Miss Schilling, B. Eckhardt, Miss Schiltz, E. H. A. Schiltz, Miss Von Edgar, Prof. Spinks, A. J. Edgar, Mr. Spinks, Miss Frissell, Dr. H. B. Frissell, Mrs. & Miss Frey, V. Graham, J. A. Galt, Genie Gilder, Mrs. Gillespie, Graham, Mrs. Gray, J. Gregong, F. Grimmat, Hawley, A. John, St. Johnston, W. Kelly, B. Koonan, Kyan, J. Levery, Mr. & Mrs. Lloyd, E. A. Lloyd, R. V. Mann, G. Mann, E. A. McGregor, Mr. & Mrs. Montgomery, Naser Oliver, Mr. & Mrs.

TIDE TABLE.

28th July to 3rd August, 1913.

Day	High Water	Low Water	High Water	Low Water
28th	10.15	4.15	10.15	4.15
29th	10.30	4.30	10.30	4.30
30th	10.45	4.45	10.45	4.45
31st	11.00	4.60	11.00	4.60
1st	11.15	4.75	11.15	4.75
2nd	11.30	4.90	11.30	4.90
3rd	11.45	5.05	11.45	5.05

System, Fresh, Fried or Stewed.
Frozen Haddock, Kipper, etc.
ALEXANDRA CAFE.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 31st at 0.45.—No. 2 night signal hoisted.
At 5.40.—Black North Cone and Drum hoisted.
At 9.37.—Black North Cone hoisted.

At 11.16.—Pressure has increased slightly in the neighbourhood of Shanghai, moderately over the Philippines and considerably over S. Formosa. It decreased considerably at Hongkong until 6 a.m. and then increased moderately.

After travelling towards the Pescadores the typhoon curved to westward, and at 6 a.m. this morning its centre was about 100 miles N.N.E. of Hongkong.
Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 3.32 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District	Forecast.
1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood	S.W. to S.E. winds, strong to moderate; overcast, rainy, squally, improving later. S. to S.E. gale, moderating.
2 Formosa Channel	S. to S.E. winds, fresh to moderate.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.
31st July, a.m.

Station	Hour	Barometer	Temperature	Humidity	Wind	Force	Weather
Wootook	7 a						
Namuro	6 a						
Hakodate							
Tokio							
Kochi							
Nagasaki							
K'shima							
Oshima							
Naha							
Ishijima							
Bonin Is.							
Chefoo							
Whaiwei		29.8475	95		se	2 o	
Hankow							
Ichang							
Kiukiang							
Changsha							
Shanghai		29.73	81	91	e	3 o	
Gutzlaff		29.79	80		se	4 cm	
Sharp P.		29.59	84		s	2 o	
Amoy		29.51	80	91	se	6 o	
Swatow							
Taihou		32.29	57				
Taiaku		29.59					
Tainan		29.59			s	8	
Koshun		29.64			s	6	
P'dores							
Canton							
H'kong		29.32	79	91	ws	2 o	
Gap Rock		29.35			sw	5 c	
Macao		29.34	78		ws	2 or	
Wuchow							
Pakhoi							
Hohow							
Phulien		29.47	82		ws	2 o	
Tourane		29.56	82		n	2 c	
O. St. J.		29.83	77		sw	4 c	
Aparri							
Manila		29.77	78		e	8 r	
Legaspi		29.78			ws	1 b	
Iloilo		29.87	81		sw	2 b	
Bacolod					se	2 b	
Cebu		29.86	85		w	2 b	
Labuan							

T. F. Claxton, Director.
Hongkong, Observatory, July, 31.
1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation, the Humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

6 State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloom, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet, 0 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous	Day On	Date On	Date
Barometer	29.6	29.44	29.38
Temperature	87	81	84
Humidity	74	86	84
Wind	WSW	WNW	SW
Direction	2	1	1
Force	0	0	op
Weather	0	0	op
Rain			

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Mail Steamers

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. CO.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named.—

For	Steamers	To Sail On	Remarks
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKO	NYANZA	about 7th Aug.	Freight & Passage
HAMA	R.N.R.		
SHANGHAI	DELTA	To-morrow at 5 a.m.	Freight & Passage
LONDON, via Usual Ports of Call	ASSAYE	Noon 2nd Aug.	Freight & Passage
LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Ceylon, Port Said, & Marseilles	SIMLA	about 7th Aug.	Freight & Passage

All the above steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For Freight, or Passage apply to E. A. Hewett, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office, Hongkong, 31st July, 1913

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES

For	Steamers	To sail on
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, A'WERP & BREMEN	YORCK	WEDNESDAY, 6th August 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	BULOW	about WEDNESDAY, 6th August
MANILA, YAP, MARION, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	P. SIGISMUND	SATURDAY, 9th August 9 a.m.
KOBE	P. WALDEMAR	about TUESDAY, 19th Aug.
JESSELTON, KUDAT & SANDAKAN	BORNEO	about the end of August.

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Hongkong, 24th July, 1913.

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MAIL SCHEDULE (SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
ALDENHAM	31st July.	

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